BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1823. [NUMBER 1595.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECREATRY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 17th day of March in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY CASTLE.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

18TH MARCH, 1823.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the Following Advertisements issued by the Supreme Government under dates the 14th, 15th, and 26th, ultimo.

FORT WILLIAM;

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEB. 14, 1823

NOTICE is hereby given, that of the Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date the 31st March, 1822, and standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, No 1 to 2000 inclusive, will be discharged at the General Treasury on the 1st May next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Any of the notes, however, hereby advertised for payment, may be tendered in exchange for Promissory Notes to be issued under the provisions of the separate Advertisement this day published.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government.

FORT WILLIAM,

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEB. 14, 1823

1. The public are hereby informed that, a portion of the Promissory Notes of this Government, dated the 31st March, 1822, not exceeding 9 Crore of Rupees, will be received in the manner and under the conditions hereinafter specified, in exchange for new Loan Obligations bearing an Interest of Five per Cent per Annum, to be issued in the following form under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government of Fort William.

FORT WILLIAM.

" Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca Rupees——

" The Governor General in Council does " hereby acknowledge to have received from " A. B the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees " ——as a Loan to the Hon'ble the " United Company of Merchants of Eng- " land trading to the East Indies, and does " hereby promise for and on behalf of the " said United Company, to repay the said " Loan by paying the said Sum of Sicca " Rupees——, to the said A. B. his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their " order, on demand at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration " of Sixty Days Notice of payment, to be " given by the Governor General in Council, in the Government Gazette; and to " pay the Interest accruing on the said " Sum of Sicca Rupees——, at the rate " of Five per Cent. per Annum, by half " yearly payments to the said A. B. his " Executors, Administrators, or his or their " order, on the 30th of September and the " 31st of March, in each year, until the " expiration of Sixty Days, after such " notice of payment, as aforesaid, when " the amount of Interest will be payable " with the Principal, and all further Interest cease. The Interest shall be payable in Cash at the General Treasuries of " Fort William, Fort St. George, or " Bombay, (if at Fort St. George or " Bombay, at the rate of 106. 5 Madras, " or 106.5 Bombay Rupees, per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees,) with the option of " the holder to receive the Interest by " a Draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer " at Fort William.

(Signed) C. D,
Sec. to the Govt.

" *Accountant Genl.'s Office*" }
" *Registered as No*——" }

2 The new Promissory Notes to be issued as above, shall be dated the 31st March, 1823, from which day they shall bear Interest, payable half yearly: and the Interest, payable from that date on the Promissory Notes received in exchange for them shall cease.

3. Tenders of Promissory Notes dated the 31, March, 1822 in exchange for new Loan Obligations on the terms above specified, will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners for the reduction of the Hon'ble Company's Debt in India, at the Accountant General's Office, at any time on or before the 30th April next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2. P. M.

4 Tenders transmitted by Dawk will also be received by the abovementioned Officer up to the 30th April next and the Accountants General at Fort St George and Bombay, will on the application of parties resident at those Presidencies, forward free of Postage or other charge, any tenders which such parties may desire to make through their instrumentality.

5. All Tenders made as above must be accompanied with the Promissory Notes tendered, endorsed payable to the Commissioners for the reduction of the Debts of the Hon'ble Company in India, in exchange for a Promissory Note to be issued under the advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 14th February 1823.

6. The tenders received shall be regularly Registered by the Secretary to the Commissioners in the following Form.

Register of Tenders received under the advertisement published in the Gazette of the

Name of Person by whom or on whose behalf the tender is made.	*Date on which tender was received.*	*No. and Amount of Promissory Notes tendered.*	*No. and Amount of new Loan Certificates to be issued in Exchange for Notes tendered in the event of the whole being accepted.*

7. Acknowledgements for the tenders received will be granted by the Secretary to the said Commissioners on the application of the parties in the following form.

" I. A. B. hereby acknowledge that I " have received from C. D. the several Promissory Notes specified below, which the " said C. D. has tendered in exchange for " new Loan Obligations under the conditions of the advertisement published in " the Government Gazette of the 14th Feb " 1823, which shall be accounted for to the " said C. D. his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their order in the manner stipulated by that advertisement.

Regtr. Number of Notes	Amount of Notes
Total Amount.	

" Office of Commissioners for the reduction of the Hon'ble Company's Debt in Ind a. } " (Signed A. B. Secretary."

8. No tenders will be received under this advertisement after the 30th April next.

9. If the amount tendered on or before that date shall not exceed 9 Crore of Rupees, the Commissioners shall accept the whole of the tenders so made, with exception to broken sums as hereinafter provided, and shall without delay cause the Promissory Notes that are to be issued in exchange for the Notes tendered to be prepared and forwarded to the parties free of expense: first requiring the surrender of any Acknowledgment which may have been granted by their Secretary on the receipt of the Notes tendered.

10. If the total amount of Notes tendered as aforesaid and received by the Officer abovementioned on or before the 30th April next, shall exceed 9 Crore of Rupees, then such part of the Notes tendered shall in each case be accepted as may bear to the said sum of 9 Crore of Rupees, the same proportion as the amount of the tender may bear to the total amount of Notes tendered; and the parties tendering shall be held bound by their tender to accept new Promissory Notes to the amount issuable under this provision and to receive payment of the remainder of the Notes tendered by them in the manner hereinafter provided.

11. No Promissory Notes will be issued but in Sums of even hundreds: and in accepting therefore any tender of which the amount may not be convertible into such a Sum, the Commissioners shall be undertsood to accept only a portion equivalent to the highest amount that may be convertible into a Sum of even hundreds.

12. When the Commissioners shall accept a portion only of any tender under the provision of the two preceding clauses, they shall discharge the remainder of the Promissory Note or Notes tendered, either by a Bill on the General Treasury of Fort William payable at sight, or if they shall deem it proper by a Treasury Note bearing 5 per Cent Interest, and payable 6 or 12 Months' after date. Provided however, that in the case of persons resident in Europe, the Agents of such parties shall be entitled to receive payment of the amount rejected in Treasury Notes payable 18 Months after date, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per Cent. per annum payable half yearly.

13. If in any case the Interest payable on any Promissory Note which may be tendered as aforesaid, up to the 31st March 1823, shall not have been received, the Commissioners shall pay the amount to the party making the tender by a bill on the Treasury of Fort William, Fort St. George or Bombay, according as they may be required. The said Interest Bills shall be payable at sight, at the rates already fixed by the Advertisement of the 1st May, 1821.

14. The Promissory Notes to be issued as aforesaid under the directions of the Commissoners for the liquidation of the Hon'ble Company's Debt in India, in exchange for the Loan Obligations tendered to & accepted by them, shall be numbered and placed in the General Register of the Registered Debt of the Bengal Presidency, and the Principal shall be payable in Cash in Bengal only.

15. The said Promissory Notes, shall be registered and numbered in the order in which the tenders may be received by the Secretary to the Commisioners, and in cases wherein the tenders may be received at the same time, the order shall be determined by lot.

16. None of the Promissory Notes issued under the Provisions of this Advertisement, shall be advertised for payment or discharged, without the consent of the parties holding the same, before the 31st March 1825, and after that date no greater amount of the said Notes than 1¼ Crore of Rupees shall be advertised for payment in any one year.

17. The said Notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register, that is to say, the Notes last brought on the Register, shall be first liable to be discharged. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, wit[illegible] ity at the expiration or [illegible] vernment shall also be at [illegible] tise other Notes for payment; [illegible] ing for the expiration of pend[illegible] and to discharge the Notes, so [illegible] advertised at the expiration of [illegible] relating to them, notwithstanding [illegible]

ers of Notes comprized in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves or their Attornies, duly authorized to apply for payment.

18. The Notes issued under the directions of the Commissioners as aforesaid, shall not be paid off without a previous notice of sixty days being given to the public by an advertisement to be published in the Government Gazette. Such notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Notes so advertised for payment, and all Interest thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

19. It is clearly to be understood that purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and tranfers of the Notes of the present Loan, into any future Loan, in the manner heretofore used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceding Clause, with respect to priority of payment. Provided also, that it must further be clearly understood that the Register on which the Promissory Notes of the Remittable Loan issued under the Advertisement published at Calcutta on the 18th Feb[illegible] 1822, are registered, is and shall be deemed to be entirely distinct from the register on which the Promissory Notes issued under the direction of the abovementioned Commissioners under the terms of this Advertisement: and nothing in the conditions of the Remittable Loan shall be construed to bar the Governor General in Council from advertising for payment the Promissory Notes so issued whenever he shall see fit consistently with the stipulations contained in this Advertisement. Provided further that nothing contained in this Advertisement shall be construed to prevent the Governor General in Council from causing any Promissory Notes which may hereafter be issued in exchange for Cash Subscriptions or for Promissory Notes of the Remittable Loan to be registered on a distinct register and discharged before or after the Notes issued under this Advertisement.

20 The Interest on the Promissory Notes issued under the provisions of this Advertisement shall be payable in Cash, half yearly, on the 30th of September, and the 31st of March, from year to year, until the Principal shall be discharged, or until the Interest shall cease on the expiration of the notice of payment as expressed in the 18th clause.

21. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be entitled to receive payment at those Presidencies respectively in Cash, at the exchange of 106.5 Madras Rupees and 106.5 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, or if the holder of a Note at those Presidencies be desirous at any time of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George or Bombay respectively, will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the said sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of Interest, to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEB. 14, 1823

The Public are hereby informed, that the holders of the Promissory Notes and Treasury Bills which may be issued under the provisions of the Advertisement this day published, who are or may be Resident in Europe, shall until further orders, receive payment of the Interest in Cash or in Bills on the Court of Directors, at the Exchange of 2*s*. 1*d*. the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 12 Months after date.

The Attorney or Agent in India [illegible] Bills on behalf of his Principal [illegible] order must furnish the Account [illegible] at the respective Presidencies [illegible] solem[illegible]

FORT WILLIAM.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 15TH FEBRUARY 1823.

The public are hereby informed that with a view to the accommodation of Absentee Proprietors of the Promissory Notes of the 31st of March 1822, who may have omitted to leave powers with their Agents to receive payments of such Notes or to transfer them into a new Loan, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that tenders of the Notes belonging to such persons, shall be received from their Agents under the Government Advertisement of the 14th instant, with a reservation, that should the Proprietors object to the arrangement, they shall be at liberty to cancel it, and will be placed in the same situation as if no tender had been made: the the said Agents entering into an engagement to produce authority in writing from the parties respectively, confirming the transaction on or before the 31st of July 1824, or on or before that date to restore all Promissory Notes, Interest Bills, Treasury Notes or Cash, received in consequence thereof.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) HOLT MACKENZIE
Sec. to the Gov

FORT WILLIAM.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT 26TH FEB 1823.

Notice is hereby given that all the Promissory notes of this Government bearing date the 31st March 1822, together with all Loan acknowledgements issued under the advertisement of the 1st May 1821 which have not been already advertised for payment and are still outstanding, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on the 1st May next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Any of the notes and acknowledgements however, hereby advertised for payment, may be tendered to the commissioners for the reduction of the Hon'ble Company's debt in India, under the provisions of the Advertisement published on the 14th instant.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Gov. Gen. in Council.

(Signed) H. MACKENZIE.
Sec. to Govt

A True Copy
(Signed) HOLT MACKENZIE.
Sec. to Govt.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the POST OFFICE is removed to the House formerly occupied by Sir Roger De Faria, in Nisbet Lane behind the Government House.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
18th *March* 1823.

CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS, will be held at the CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, on Tuesday the 6th of May next, at the hour of Eleven A. M.

By Order of the Trustees

E. E. ELLIOT,
Sec. Bombay Civil Fund.

BOMBAY,
19th *March* 1823.

Hackery & Carts' Badges,

WITH reference to the advertisement dated at this office 17th December 1822, and published in the Bombay Courier of the 21st of that month, directing the renewal of the BADGES of all Bullock Pleasure Hackeries, Horse Hackeries, and Labour Carts, notice is hereby given that if any of these vehicles be found on the Public Roads, without the requisite BADGES nailed on the said vehicles, after the date of this advertisement, the owners will be fined in a sum not exceeding 50 Rupees, a moiety which will be paid at this office to the in-
[illegible]nt.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions,

H. GRAY,
Clerk.

[illegible]A Y,

[illegible]*cl, being Good Friday,*
[illegible]*cularly requested that all*
[illegible]*ts and other communications*
[illegible]*in next Saturday's Courier,*
[illegible]*to the Office early on Thurs-*

[illegible]*Courier Office 22d March 1823.*

જાહેરાત.

ફોર્ટ વીલીઅમ ટેરીટોરીઅલ ખાતું તા. ૧૫ મી ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૮૨૩.

જાહેર કરીએ છીએ કે જે ગવરનર જનરલ ઈન કોનસીલ સાહેબે ૩૧ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૨ ની પ્રામીસરી નોટોના ધણીઓ પોતાની નોટો નવા લોનમાં ફેરવી લેવાનો અથવા રોકડા નાણાં લેવાનો પોતાના એજંટોને અધિકાર આપવાનું ભુલી ગયા હોય તેઓને એવો અધિકાર આપવા સારૂ ઠરાવ કર્યો છે કે જે માણસોની નોટો છે તેઓના એજંટો પાસેથી ૧૪ મી તારીખની સરકારી જાહેરાત પ્રમાણે ટેન્ડર લેવામાં આવશે પણ જો ધણી તે ટેન્ડર રદ કરવા ઈચ્છે તો તેમ કરવાનો તેમને અધિકાર રહેશે અને તેમ કરવામાં આવે તો ટેન્ડર ન કર્યું હોય તેવી સ્થિતિમાં તેઓને મુકવામાં આવશે. પણ એજંટોએ પોતાના ધણીઓ પાસેથી લખી આપવું પડશે કે તેઓ ટેન્ડર કરવાનો અધિકાર આપે છે. અને તે લખાણ ૩૧ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૨૪ પહેલાં આપવું પડશે. અને તે પહેલાં પ્રામીસરી નોટો, વ્યાજના બીલો, ટ્રેઝરી નોટો અથવા રોકડા નાણાં જે કાંઈ ટેન્ડરના બદલામાં લીધું હોય તે પાછું આપવું પડશે.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt

Advertisement,

On MONDAY next the 24th Instant,
WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
AT DADY'S BUILDING
No. 4,
THE GENERAL AND EXCELLENT
ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

LATELY LANDED
PER SHIP
TRIUMPH,
FROM LONDON,
CONSISTING OF

MILLINERY,
Hosiery,
Confectionary,
Glass and Queens' ware,
Hodgson's Beer in Bottles,
&c. &c. &c.

Terms Cash. No Articles can be received back.

Bombay 21*st March* 1823.

A CARD.

[illegible]*Courier Office 22d March 1823.*

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, the 25th Inst.
AT A GODOWN
UNDER THE ADMIRALTY HOUSE,
A FEW
Butts and Hogsheads
OF
ABBOTT'S

PALE ALE,

PERFECTLY SOUND
ALSO
AT THE SAME PLACE
SUNDRY ARTICLES
OF
Wearing Apparel
&c.
OF A GENTLEMAN
DECEASED,
Bombay March, 22d 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
AND WITH THE CONSENT OF THE
MORTGAGEE,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
Of WEDNESDAY the 26th instant,
A DWELLING HOUSE,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
MR. JOHN GORING,
SITUATED WITHIN THE TOWN WALLS,
IN
MILITARY SQUARE,

THE Premises may be inspected at any time; the title deeds are with MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO. who will exhibit them to intending Purchasers and make known the conditions of sale. Immediately after the House, Sundry Articles of Household furniture belonging to the Estate, also a Shigrampoe and two Horses

Bombay 21*st March* 1823.

FOR SALE,
FIVE PATENT
CHAIN CABLES,
LATELY IMPORTED PER SHIP
SARAH,
CAPTAIN THACKER,
FROM LONDON,

In.		In.	
1 Of 60 fms.	$\frac{5}{16}$ (equal to	4½ Rope)	Complete.
1 ,, 60 fms.	½ (	,, 5½ ,,)	Do.
1 ,, 60 fms.	$\frac{13}{16}$ (	,, 8 ,,)	Do.
1 ,, 80 fms.	1 (	,, 10½ ,,)	Do.
1 ,, 90 fms.	1⅛ (	,, 15½ ,,)	Do.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his Office.

"Terms Cash."

Bombay, 8*th March* 1823.

RAFFLES,

FOR A COMPLETE SET
OF THE
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA
FIFTH EDITION
IN 20 VOLS.
With Nine Supplementary parts in Continuation.
Scheme
40 TICKETS AT 20 RS. EACH.
ALSO
A PAIR OF
22 Inches Diameter
GLOBES,

ON which are laid down the whole of the Stars and Nebulæ contained in the Astronomical Catalogue of the Revd. Mr. Wollaston FRS. compiled from the Authorities of Flamstead, D la Caille Hivelius, Mayer, Bradley Herschell and Maskellyne, with an extensive Number from the Works of Miss Herschell. Scheme 20 Tickets at 20 Rupees each at Messrs BAXTER & Co.

Bombay [illegible] *March* 1823.

A CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW AND APPROVED
SONGS,
SET TO THE
PIANO FORTE,
BY THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS,
JUST RECEIVED
AND
EXPOSED FOR SALE
AT
Messrs. BAXTER and Cos.
Bombay 21*st March* 1823.

For Freight to Mauritius
THE SHIP
RANGER,
CAPT. C. C. CLARK,
Will sail on the 1st of next month.

PARTICULARS may be learned on application to Captain CLARK on board, or at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay 21*st March* 1823.

Limjee Bhiccajee's Sons & Co.

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that they have exposed for Sale the undermentioned HATS, received on Commission by the Ship Triumph from England, which are of the most recent fashion, consisting of

Ladies split straw Paris, and Leghorn Hats, richly trimmed.
Maids ditto ditto ditto.
Mens Leghorn and straw Hats.
Boys superfine ditto ditto.

Bombay 21*st March* 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATON hath been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration in the Goods of JOHN JOHNSON, a Captain of the Corps of Artillery in the Military service, of the United Company deceased, may be granted to MARY CHARLOTTE JOHNSON the Widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 21st day of March 1823.

MORGAN.
Proctor.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Honorable Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods & chattels, rights & credits of Mr. JOHN ZIGLER and Mr. WILLIAM SANDON, Midshipmen in the Marine Service of the Honorable Company on the Bombay Establishment, deceased; and of CHARLES JOHN WHELER, Esquire, of the Civil Service of the said Honorable Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 15*th March* 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that the Letters of Administration, of the Estates and Effects of ROBERT COLEGATE Esquire, late an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, deceased, which were granted by the said Court to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esquire as the Registrar thereof, may be repealed and revoked, and that Letters of Administration of the said Estate and Effects, may be granted to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD of Bombay aforesaid Esquire, as the constituted Attorney of Miss Ann Colegate, one of the Sisters and next of Kin of the said deceased.

Bombay, 17*th March* 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES GARDNER late of Paulghantcherry, merchant, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esquire of Bombay Registrar of the said Court, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of March 1823.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate & Effects of VIRZLOLL ACKHOY late of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, deceased, may be granted to BHUGWANDASS ACKHOYDASS the Brother of the deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 11th day March 1823.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last will & Testaments of FRAMJEE PESTONJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, having, been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to DADABHOY MERWANJEE and DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE Executors, named in the said will, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of March 1823.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર

અરનાર • પારશી • ફરામજી • પેશતનજી • શ્રી
ચુંબજીનો • વે પારી • હતો • તેનો • વીલનો • વ શી
એતનામોનો • અખતીઆર • શ્રી • ચુંબજીનો •
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બકીલ • કીધાછે — મે • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકોને
જાહેર • કીધુછે — તા • ૧૩ મી • માર્ચ ૧૮૨૩

To The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

In looking over the newspapers from other parts of India, my attention is frequently arrested by letters addressed to their respective Editors by a host of the *Lucretias, Dianas, Matrons* and *Spinsters* of our more gay sister Presidencies.—These Epistles are generally the vehicles of complaint against "the Lords of the creation" and ... truth, Mr. Editor, we poor Bombay folks have as much reason to complain as they have; but either from diffidence or an inclination to be silent (which perhaps you will say is not very common with our sex) none of us seem to have thought of giving vent to our sufferings in the columns of a Newspaper. I can see no harm however in doing so, and perhaps it might do a great deal of good; for truly our Bombay Gentlemen are not a jot more perfect than their neighbours, and a few plain truths told in plain language, may help to mend them. But to business—the more immediate cause of troubling you on the present occasion, has arisen out of a conversation I was doomed to overhear the other evening at a large party, from a circle of polite youths who had placed themselves, after getting up from the dinner table, round the door leading from the dining into the drawing room. "I'm off" said one of them, "the fun is all over now, and you Gents who are fond of *squalling* may stop and take my share as well as your own." "Not I," said a second, "I hate these drawing room exhibitions; your Bombay ladies are so c——d stiff and formal that I would rather march up to the mouth of a cannon than approach one of them." "You are not *an eligible* yet, my boy" said a third, "when you can *come it*, fifteen hundred Rupees a month, you will find them all smiles and sugar!" This elegant speech seemed to be quite in unison with the sentiments of the auditors, and after a few *yawning* observations of the same nature, these worthies made their escape. Far be it from me to think that feelings like these are common to the Gentlemen of Bombay, indeed I have good reason to know that they are not; but I had frequently before the brilliant *tete a tete* abovementioned, observed a general backwardness on the part of the Gentlemen to enter the Drawing room after dinner, without being able to account for it. Now, Mr. Editor, what pleasure can we poor women have at a party, when we are left for a whole evening to enjoy the delightful but distant prospect of an assemblage of beaux, who either will not, or dare not approach us; with the additional satisfaction of knowing that we are being subjected all the while, to the ordeal of criticism or perhaps ill-nature? Do the Gentlemen expect that we are to make up to them on such occasions? Must we send a servant to the farthest corner of the room with our compliments to the dear swains, and beg that they will favor us with a little of their conversation, or shall we advance in a body, at the risk of putting them to flight altogether, and demand a parley? I wish they would examine themselves a little, before they charge us with being stiff, and perhaps they will make a discovery that may be useful to them. At all events I hope this hint will not be thrown away.

And I remain Mr. Editor.

Your Obedient Servant,
A. SPINSTER.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH MARCH 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. Stevenson, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry to command the Escort attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar vice Bell proceeded to Europe.

Bombay Castle 15*th March* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract (paragraphs 7th a 9th) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated the 13th September 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated the 13*th September* 1822,

PARA. 7th "We have permitted Charles Ducat M. D. to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, his rank will be settled at a future time.

8th. Captain Edward Pearson of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's ships of the ensuing season, 1822 | 23.

9th. Lieutenant Donald Mitchell, late of your Establishment, has resigned the Company's service with our permission from the 24th July 1822."

Bombay Castle 17*th March* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Engineer duties of Cutch and Kattywar to be separate from those of the Northern Districts of Guzerat. Ensign Charles Grant of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed Executive Officer in Cutch and Kattywar.

Mr. Henry Montague Cosby having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Triumph on the 11th Instant, and produced the Certificate of his appointment, as a Cadet of Infantry, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him on the Establishment as such, from that date.

Mr. Cosby is promoted to Ensign; his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the grant of hutting money, to Hospital assistants of the 1st and 2d class with Native Battalions at the rate of Rupees (4) four each, the allowance being drawn only under the circumstances and in the manner specified in the General Order of 31st October last, granting hutting money to native troops.

Sub-assistant Surgeon Moreas being reported incapable of duty at present, is relieved from the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus.

Bombay Castle 18*th March*, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish, experimentally, an Opthalmic Institution at this Presidency for the admission of all persons in His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's military or Marine services, or persons employed permanently in any of the departments under Government, and for affording relief also to Natives of every description who may be afflicted with disease of the Eye, and may apply at the Institution for advice.

A Superintendent is to be appointed to the immediate charge of the Institution under the general superintendence and controul of the Medical Board.

The following arrangement for the admission of Patients is made, until the utility or otherwise of a permanent Institution shall be established, after a sufficient trial.

The men belonging to His Majesty's service requiring operations on the Eye are to be accommodated in the depot Hospital for His Majesty's troops.

Europeans belonging to the Hon'ble Company's service, in the European General Hospital.

Sepoys and other Natives in the Native General Hospital.

The establishments already belonging to these Hospitals are to afford such attendance on Opthalmic patients, as the superintendent of the Institution may think necessary, without incurring any material additional expense to Government.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to call for returns from every European Regiment and Native Battalion on the Establishment of men labouring under blindness, or diseases of the Eye, capable of being removed or benefited by operation, with a view that they may be ordered to the Presidency, in such numbers at one time, as may be deemed expedient. Commanding Officers of Corps and heads of departments will explain to Persons afflicted with cataract, but otherwise fit for the service, that if they are likely to be benefited by surgical operation and will not submit to it, their claim to a pension will be rejected.

The Medical Board will direct regular returns to be kept of all patients who may be operated on, distinctly specifying the state of each, prior to operation, and the result, or degree of benefit that has been obtained by each, and as the Members of the Board will individually examine the different cases, they will report to the Government their opinion on the general utility of the measure, as soon as they shall have satisfied themselves on the subject

Assistant Surgeon Richmond of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons in the medical charge of the depot of King's troops at Colaba, who appears eminently qualified for the duty, from the testimonials he has produced from some of the most eminent oculists of great Britain, is with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, appointed Superintendent if the Opthalmic Institution; an Assistant Surgeon from the Hon'ble Company's Medical Establishment will be appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 4th. Dragoons during Mr. Richmond's absence.

The Superintendent of the Institution is allowed to charge Rupees (60) Sixty per mensem for a Palankeen to enable him to visit the different Hospitals. His personal salary will be fixed hereafter.

Bombay Castle 20*th March* 1823.

Mr. Acting Assistant Surgeon Mack having arrived at the Presidency for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, under the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 3d April 1822, published in General Orders of the 20th September last, and having obtained permission to proceed to England via Persia, will cease to be borne on the returns of this Presidency from the day of his embarkation.

Assistant Surgeon L. Hathway having returned from furlough to sea on sick certificate, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that he resume charge of the Lunatic Asylum, from Assistant Surgeon Ducat.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased, in reference to the 4th article of Camp Equipage Regulations, to authorize the construction of a tent differing in description from a subaltern's, for the exclusive use of warrant officers, including those of a corresponding rank in the Medical department, directs that the tents in question, be issued for the future to that class of persons, instead of a subaltern's tent as has hitherto been the practice.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NE...AM,
Chief ... to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1823.

Our Extra of Wednesday last has already put our readers in possession of the chief article of intelligence brought out by the ship Hastings to Madras—namely the nomination of Lord Amherst to the office of Governor General of India. This appointment, from the high character for integrity and inflexible honor which his Lordship bears, will no doubt give universal satisfaction to the European population in this country. We should hope too, that his Lordship's old acquaintance the Emperor of China will not forget to send him a congratulatory message on the occasion. Some of our Readers will perhaps think there is something ominous in the appointment of Lord Amherst at the present moment, when the recollection is still fresh of the late disputes at Canton; and a few of our Military friends who long for the return of active employment and full Batta, may perhaps dream of expeditions, and subsidiary forces in a new quarter.

Sir Evan Nepean died on the 2d of October in the 71st year of his age.

H. M. ship Ganges, the George Home and Hadlow had all arrived in England, but the dates are not mentioned. The Hannah reached Gravesend on the 10th of October. The England and Royal George, Free traders, were to sail for Bombay in all November.

The following is a list of the Regular ships taken up, for this season.

Royal George, General Kyd, Kent, Hythe, Windsor,	S. Timins, A. Nairne, H. Cobb, J. P. Wilson, T. Haviside,	Bengal & China.
Herefordshire, Inglis, Waterloo, Scaleby Castle, Farquharson,	W. Hope, S. Serle, R. Alsager, D. R. Newall W. Cruickshank,	Bombay & China.
Bridgewater,	W. Mitchell,	St. Helena, Bombay and China.
Kellie Castle, Atlas, Repulse,	E. L. Adams, C. O. Mayne, J. Paterson,	Mad. & China St. Helena Bencoolen & China.
Vansittart,	W. H. C. Dalrymple,	China direct.

The following Heads of Intelligence from China, per Ranger Capt. Clark, which left China on the 30th January, have been communicated to us.

The price of Bengal Cotton is quoted at at 8T | 5M. per Pecul, and Bombay from 8 | 5 to 9 Tales, but very few sales going on, and cash exceedingly scarce.

Bengal Opium quoted at 2850 Dollars per Chest and sales dull, Bombay (Malwa) selling briskly at 1380 Dollars per Chest Turkey Opium in small quantities at 1150 Ds

Another Hong is about to fail and will involve many, indeed there will remain few in whom confidence can be placed. Canton was never known in such a state of misery.

An overland Packet for England will be made up at the Chief Secretary's Office at noon on the 24th instant, to be forwarded via Bussora and Constantinople.

Report tells us that the intended representation at the theatre on Easter Monday of the Stranger, has been abandoned but that the first part of Shakespear's Henry the Fourth is under rehearsal, and we hope we shall shortly be able to announce the day fixed for the representation.

The Hon'ble Company's Opium Sale commenced on Saturday last, and was finished on Wednesday. The prices are considerably lower than at the last year's sale, but from the progressive improvement in each days average, our commercial readers will observe that the quantity brought forward has by no means exceeded the demand.

	chests	*average*
1st day—	265.....	Rs. 1689 per pecul.
2nd ,, —	895.....	,, 1717
3d ,, —	440.....	,, 1770
4th ,, —	400.....	,, 1855

Average of the Sale, Rs. 1764 per pecul.

A splendid dinner was given yesterday evening by the Vice president and Members of the Highland Society, at Lowjee Castle. The late hour at which the party broke up prevents us from doing justice in this paper to all that was "said and done," but we shall compensate for it in our next number

We have great pleasure in publishing the following order, issued by Colonel Dalbiac the Inspector of Cavalry on this presidency, on the occasion of the 2nd Regt: of Light C...

"The Inspector of Cav... very sincere gratification ... from the inspection of the 2d ... Cavalry.

The cleanly, soldierlike, ... ance of the men, and the sup... the horses reflect the highest ... interior economy of the corps, with every part of which the Inspector had infinite reason to be satisfied.

The movements in the field upon the days of exercise were not only executed with smartness and precision, but with a proper degree of celerity founded upon good judgement,

The sword exercise in line was never more correctly performed.

The activity, and attention on the part of the Squadron and Division leaders were observed with peculiar satisfaction, as qualifications of the very first importance and without which no Cavalry in the world can ever appear to advantage.

The Inspector requests Lieut. Colonel Wilson to accept his particular acknowledgments upon the present occasion, and to convey to Captain Gordon, to the whole of the Officers, Native as well as European, and to the Non Commissioned Officers, and men of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry this highly merited tribute of his approbation.

(Signed,) D. CUNNINGHAME,
Line Adjutant.

CAMP DEESA,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1823.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon J. Rankin, Bengal Establishment.
Lieutenant B. McMahon, 8th Regiment.
Major G. Brooks, 2d 11th Regiment.
Lieutenant and Quarter Master J. Kennett, 2d 11th Regiment.
Lieutenant Auber, 73d Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Rebenack, 1st Battalion [Grenadier Regiment.
Lieutenant and Quarter Master J. A. Crosby, 2d 5th Regiment.
Captain Kerr, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant and Quarter Master G. Candy, 1st 2d Regiment.
Captain M. Blackall, 2d 6th Regiment.
Brigade Major J. W. Aitchison.
DEPARTURES.—Captain M. Bagnold, 1st 12th Regiment.
Major A. Campbell.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 14th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Ghoga.
Ditto 16th Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Commander J. F. D. Oliveira, from Macao, left 20th Dec. 1822.
Ditto 18th Arab Ship Futtay Raimany, Naqudah Abdulla bin Husson, from Rangoon, 1st February
Ditto 19th Ship Ranger, Captain C. C. Clark, from China, 30th January.
Ditto 21st Ship Glorioso, Captain Paterson, from China, 20th January.
Passenger per Ship Ranger.
Captain Aitchison, Bombay Establishment.
DEPARTURES.—March 15th Brig Tottick, Naqudah Hussun Cooty, to Mocha.
Ditto 18th Ship Good Success, Capt. William Thomas Poynton to China.
Ditto 19th Ship Hydroos, Naqudah Aboo Bucker, to Malabar Coast and Penang.
Ditto 20th Ship Lady Nugent, Captain Robert Boon, to Ceylon and West Coast of Sumatra.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 5th, Ship Agincourt, Capt. James Mahon, from Bencoolen, 9th February.
6th, Ship Morning Star, Captain F. Mouat, from Manilla 24th January, and Penang 17th February.
7th, Ship Phœnix, Captain T. Wetherell, from Diamond Harbour 15th, and Pilot 22d February.
DEPARTURES.—March 1st, French Brig La Bayadaire, Captain A. Dubois, for the Coast of Coromandel.
Do. Ship David Clarke, Captain P. Falconer, for Calcutta.
2d, Ship Catherine, Capt. William Knox, for London.
Do. Brig Norfolk, Captain McKreigsell, for the West Coast of Sumatra.
Do. Ship Mermaid, Capt. C. A. Harris, for Bombay.
3d, Ship Larkins, Captain H. R. Wilkinson, for London.
March 4th H. M. Schooner Tender Cockin, Captain E. Tincombe, on a Cruize.
5th, H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Captain G. Mason, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 20th Ship Resource, B. Fenn, from the Downs 25th September, and Cape 4th December.
Ship Neptune, W. E. Edwards, from Rangoon 3d February.
Feb. 24th Portuguese ship Confianca, J. Parcira, from Macao, 16th January, and Penang 6th February.
The Ship Mangles, John Cogill, from London and Cork, 24th of June, and New South Wales 20th of December.
DEPARTURES.—February 23d Portuguese ship Lord Wellington, P. Da Costa, for Lisbon.
The French Ship Mercure, Captain J. L. D. Chevelaur, for Bordeaux via Pondicherry.
Do. 25, Portuguse brig Esperanca, Capt. A. J. Ferras, from Macao 15th Jan. Sincapore 25th ditto Malacca 29th ditto, and Penang 6th Feb.
Do. 26, American ship Franklin, Capt. J. J. Garvin, for Philadelphia.
Do. 27, Ship Eliza, Capt. B. S. Woodhead, for Isle of France.
Ditto Ship Thames, Captain J. Litson, for Penang.
Ditto Brig John Shore, Captain J. J. R. Bowman, for New South Wales.
Ditto 28, Ship Sir Edward Paget, Captain J. Geary, for London, via Cape.
Ditto Ship Aram, Captain J. Daniel, for Rangoon.
Ditto Dutch brig Rambang, Captain T. C. Ross, for Batavia.
March 1, Ship Gloucester, Captain H. B. Scarborough, for Penang.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Bhooj, on the 20th of February, the Lady of Captain Payne, 2nd Battalion 8th Regt. of a daughter.
At Poona on the 24th February Mrs. Luxas of a Son.
DEATHS.—On Tuesday night the 18th instant, Anna Maria, infant daughter of Thomas Crawford Esquire.
On the 20th instant, Mr. John Morrison, a... years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 3d instant at St. George... S. Nicholls, Esq. of the Civil Service, to M...
BIRTHS.—On Monday, the 3d inst. the L... nister, Esq. of this Presidency, of a S...
At Cottagum, on the 18th February ... Wife of Mr. Henry Hamilton, of th... sion of a Son.

On the 22d February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. George Havel Hosmer, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. John Phipps.

At the Cathedral, on Saturday the 22d February, Mr. C. Manly to Miss Eliza Dick.

BIRTHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 12th February, the Lady of Captain J. H. Cave, Supt. Field Transport, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th February, the Lady of W. W. Bird, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 19th February, the Lady of W. S. Steven, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper
FRIDAY MARCH 7, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. } Nominal.
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8½d. per do. } Nominal.
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per do. } Nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 30 per cent. pm.

The Ship *Phœnix*, Capt, Wetherell, anchored in the Roads from Calcutta at noon yesterday—having left the Pilot in company with the *Marchioness of Ely* on the 22d ult.—The *Phœnix* has excellent accommodations for Passengers disengaged; but will sail in prosecution of her voyage for England, touching at the Cape, most positively on Monday. The *Ely* is bound for this port and may be hourly expected.—The other arrivals we have to notice are the *Agincourt* on Wednesday last, from Bencoolen the 9th Feb.—and the *Morning Star*, from Manila 24th January and Penang 17th February.

Passengers per Morning Star.—Messrs. Paul Jordan, N. Bramberg, K. D. Baboom, Jacob Edgar and R. Malitus.

From Penang: Messrs. L Agobeg and James Gilbert, six Native Merchants and Servants.

The *Morning Star*, will sail in all next week for Calcutta, touching at the Northern Ports.

[*Mad. Gaz. March* 8,

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable.....*Premium*.....	30 0 a 31 0	
Non Remittable... *ditto*.....	0 0 a 00	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES,

Discount on Private Bills.....	4 0	per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange.....	2 8	——
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 0	——
Ditto 2 months certain.....	4 0	——

BANK SHARES---*Premium*, 60 to 62 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 11½ a 2¼	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee.....	2 a 2¼
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees	
	Bills on Court of Directors, drawn at.....	2 6—

Exchange 25 a 26 per cent. *Premium.*

On Thursday night we had the pleasure of witnessing the performance of the Dramatist no the boards of the Theatre, and it affords us no small satisfaction to state that the general cast of the piece was such as could not fail to ensure success, and that the exertions of the amateurs were crowned with that reward, which they so justly merited —The house was not so crowded as we have seen it, but was far from being thin, and it appeared to us that the boxes were better filled than the pit. The Governor General was not present, and the performances commenced on the entrance of the Commander in-Chief.

We have already said that the piece was strongly cast, and that each amateur performed with the spirit of a player, and we shall now endeavour to give a view of their individual merit.

LORD SCRATCH was supported by an old favorite of the public, who is always sucessful in his endeavors to amuse and please. On this occasion he was resolved to maintain the dignity of the "blood of the SCRATCHES," and the "rights of the Peerage," and he certainly did not fail to impress us with the opinion that in him at least, they had not degenerated. One thing however we would point out, which we imagine may be amended. Altho' "a peer" and speaking "by prerogative" we think that if he spoke a little lower, it would be better suited to the size of the house. We speak with all due deference to the "prerogatives" of the peerage, and trust that as his Lordship although "a peer of the realm" has "a heart like other men," he will pardon our presumption.

The FLORIVILLE of the piece was well supported, and the performer appeared to have a very just conception of his character. In the firt part of the drunken scene he more especially excelled, but we thought that in the latter part of it he rather "o'erstepped" the bounds prescribed for him. He maintained his excellence however to the last, and we have no doubt that when time shall have matured his experience, he will prove a most valuable acquisition to the stage.

ENNUI was represented by a veteran. He has evidently a correct knowledge of the stage, and knew how to improve the singular "ideas" of [illegible] mind, so as to afford much of mirth to the [illegible], who could not fail to "comprehend" [illegible] as quite at home in the part assigned to

[illegible]e come to speak of VAPID, we [illegible]hat terms to express ourselves [illegible] the charge of fulsome panegy[illegible] tells us that REYNOLDS, the author of this comedy drew his own picture in the character of VAPID, and that it was intended expresely for LEWIS. Be that as it may, it appeared to us that even if LEWIS himself had performed it, the would not have excelled the representative of it on Thursday evening. He availed himself of every "hint," improved every "incident," and upon the audience the effect,' was electrical. His good nature illuminated every face, every risible muscle was in motion, and the "catastrophe" was a general plaudit from every part of the house.

The other male characters of the piece every well performed and some parts of that of HARRY NEVILLE in particular were very happily conceived.

To praise the person of Lady Waitfort which every one *must* praise would be quite superfluous. The dress was very appropriate and handsome and deserved the praises which we heard bestowed upon it by some "fair creatures" sitting near us.

LOUISA COURTNEY was as lively and interesting as the dullness of the character would admit, and was certainly made the most of,—MARIANNE was free aud good humored, and LETTY who did but little, did that little well.—The amusement concluded with the original Epilogue spoken in character by VAPID who in this, his last scene, excelled himself, aud left every one who had the happiness of being present, in the enjoyment of the highest pleasure at the treat he had just enjoyed.

[*Ben. Hur. March* 1st.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE COURIER.
SEPTEMBER 23, 1822.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, SEPT. 14

Our Chamber of Commerce has just addressed a very energetic Representation to the Government, complaining of the injury which the merchants sustain in consequence of the measures ordered, it is said, by the Secret Committee of the Faith in our city, of which General Equia is President, to stop the Mails going from France to the peninsula, and *vice versa*. The complaint is said to have been induced by a report generally spread and believed, that there lately arrived here two soldiers of the Guerillas of the Faith, which infest the great road of the three Provinces, bringing dispatches for General Equia, and even a part of the intercepted correspondence, which he has refused to give up, alledging that he had received only dispatches concerning his army. However this be, if the orders to stop the Mail continue to be executed, as is feared, the merchants of Bayonne will sustain serious injury by the total interruption of all business with the Peninsula.

We have no certain accounts of the army of Quesada posterior to the affair of the 7th, which is confirmed, with the exception of the arrest of that General by his own troops, which was a mere fiction, as it seems. It is, however, said, that after the defeat of the 7th, Quesada and the Trappiste retreated towards Monsayo, the road to Calatayud; others pretend that they have taken the direction of Catalonia, by the way of Ainsi and Benavarri, having left in the mountains of Navary, about 1,200 man; others affirm, that General Equia has just received despatches from Quesadar dated the 11th instant, from Iratry.

It is nine o'clock, and the post from Spain is not yet arrived: the driver of the mail, for Bayonne, who goes to the Pas de Behobie to fetch the mails from the Peninsula, arrived this morning at eight o'clock, bringing only letters from Irun and St. Sebastian. The first confirm the news, that the three last mails from this city for Madrid have been intercepted; two in the Basque provinces, and the others at Lerma, six leagues from Burgos, by the partisan, Cabella; and add, that it was not feared that the mail would be intercepted, because orders had been given to escort it, but that it would perhaps arrive 24 hours later.

The following Proclamation has been addressed by the Regency to the inhabitants of Navarre:---

"Navarrese.---The situation of your territory has made you the bulwark of the liberty of Spain; at all times you have been distinguished by your habits; your acknowledged valour and fidelity have hitherto been the chief supports of the Spanish Throne; and even now, not stopping to retrace the path which your fathers so nobly trod, it is sufficient to remind you, that, at the present moment, you live subjugated to an inconsiderable number of factious men, who, after first violating your repose, and appropriating your wealth, the object of their ambition, have plunged you into the most frightful state of anarchy. Rouse therefore, from your lethargy; recal to mind what you formerly were; imitate the resolvedness of that Regency which has been established at he solicitation of the people, and follow its direction as the real voice of the kingdom. Assist in the preservation of your religion, in breaking the chains imposed on your King, and thus assure the re-establishment of peace.

"Given at the Head Quarters of Urgel, August 17, 1822

(Signed) "Marduis de MATAFLORIDA.
"CREUX, Archbishop of Tarragona.
"Baron d'EROLES.

"By order of the Regency of the Kingdom,
The Secretary *ad interim*, DOMINIQUE MARIE BARRATON.

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 3.

Her Majesty the Empress Maria has now fully taken possession of the new and magnificent palace in Islagin's Island, & it will probably become, next to Pawlowsk, the favourite summer residence of her imperial Majesty. The best artists of this city have been employed in building and decorating it. The last private person who possessed it was Count Gregory Orloff.

The *Conservateur Impartial* of to day has the following observations on the affairs of the East:—Private letters from Constantinople of 30th July affirm, that the public tranquillity is daily more and more consolidated: that they hear nothing of the plague, or of war; that the moderation of a great Power, and the means employed by its allies, give reason to hope that peace will not be interrupted. Soon, it is said, the Ambassadors of the four great Powers, at Pera will reap the fruits of their endeavours. They have for some time past redoubled their activity, because the pressure of circumstances required it; and this has been attended with happy consequences. The Internuncio of the Court of Vienna, the Ambassadors of France and England, as well as the Prussian Charge d'Affaires, have proved what a firm will can do, when it acts on one consistent plan. If all these endeavours, as we are authorised to hope, obtain the consent of the Porte with respect to some concessions and evacuations which are necessary to the maintencince of peace, all the Christians of the East will one to this beneficent co-operation a solid establishment which will not be endangered in times of war. From the panic terror which seized the Greeks at Smyrna, after the defeat of the Turkish fleet, we may judge of the fate they would have had reason to fear, if a Russian army had approached Constantinople. Lord Strangford has resided for some time at a country house by the sea side. Mr. Chapper, his Charge d'Affaires continues his negociations with the Reis Effendi.

The same paper contains an article on the subscriptions opened in the Russian Empire for the Greeks who had taken refuge in it. The subscription amounts, it seems, to 975,000 roubles, of which his Majesty the Emperor contributed 150,000, and the Empress Mother 10,000. But as the number of the indigent Greek fugitives is very great, further subscriptions are solicited for this laudable object.

SEPTEMBER 19,

IRELAND.

PROVISIONS.

The time is now approaching when that most important crop, potatoes, is exposed to danger from frost. The destruction of the plants by frost arises from the icicles formed during the night being acted upon by the rays of the sun, and consequently will be prevented by those icicles being shaken off. This can be done by two men holding the ends of a rope of 12 or 14 yards long, and drawing it, extended tight, up and down the field. Ten or 12 drills, or two or three beds, are thus cleared together from the icicles. Careful observation will always enable the farmer to perceive the approach of frost, and to give directions to have the work done two hours before sun rise. The success depends upon its being completed before that time.

The Fair of Galway on the 4th instant, was largely attended, and the cattle appeared in good condition; but the prices, notwithstanding, were without advance. Cunnemara Ponies, for which this fair is so remarkable, were in very poor demand, selling from 20s. to abont 4l. each. White Linen Yarn, of superior quality, which formerly sold for 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. brought but 12d to 18d. per lb.—at these prices, however, the sales of the yarn were very extensive. We hope to see this article greatly improved in the make up, in future, and there by the value much enhanced.

Meat is still falling in price, yet it is dearer in this town than any part of the country: in Newtownbarry the best mutton sells for 2d. per lb; beef is 2½d. in Wexford. Potatoes are now 2½d. per. stone in our market, and likely to be much cheaper in a few days. Fresh butter 8d. to 10d. per lb. Poultry very plenty, & the prices lower than we recollect for the last twenty years.—*Carlow Morning Post.*

ARMAGH, SEPT. 10.—Our 4lb. loaf, which last week sold for 8d. has this week fallen to sixpence, and in every other article of consumption, the effects of a most abundant harvest are rapidly manifesting themselves.—Our prices this day quoted for corn of all kinds are such as must most fully demonstrate to the landed interest, that the folly of endeavouring to uphold the War Rents for their ground, is little less than insanity. The ground cannot actually pay for labour and public taxes, regardless of rent, or remuneration to its possessor. The landlord should, forthwith, look to this subject; better late than never. If the system of demanding Rack Rents, before they are even due, as lately practised by an agent in this county, was to be generally adopted, it would actually depopulate the county or throw it into a flame; this is no time for such experiments; reduction in rents, and indulgence to the tenantry are the only means of meeting the necessary depression of a superabundant harvest.

CLONMELL, SEPT. 11,—On Monday last loaf bread was cried by the Bellman of Clonmell, at 5d. per household loaf of 4lbs, and 6d. for the same quantity of white. Without offering an opinion whether this bread (which was sold by Mr. Flanagan, of Hawk-street) was cheaper or dearer than it ought be, under the circumstances of the times—we certainly think it the best plan of coming to the value of any thing of the kind. The old practice of assizing bread, and compelling people to sell a certain weight for a certain price, was an innovation of the laws of a free people, and mere *cobbling* at best; because it generally held out an opportunity for the public to be cheated under a legal form, while they would have obtained justice by the fair competition in trade, had bread been sold like meat and other articles simply by weight, the baker being at liberty, like the butcher, to ask five shillings a pound for his goods, if he pleased. In London and its vicinity, the old botching Act of Parliament for regulating the price of bread has been abandoned, and a new Act, opening the trade to a fair competition, as above, substituted in its stead, by which the baker who gives the best value for money, receives the largest share of public support. This is as it should be; and this we think will soon be established over the empire—being evidently the shortest and most direct road to ascertain the real value of bread for money, and likewise consisteant with the principles of a commercial, free, and enlightened nation.

SEPTEMBER 18th,

COMMUTATION OF TITHES.

(*From the Dublin Evening Post.*)

There is no doubt whatever that Parliament, on its meeting, will take the subject of Irish tithes into its immediate and most serious consideration. Preparations with that view are, we have reason to know, in considerable forwardness. In the mean time it behoves the Irish counties to be prepared, one and all, with their petitions and representations. The Grand Juries of several counties have, as has been already stated come to resolutions tantamount to those passed in London on the subject. So far so good. We should suggest however, the necessity of convening county meetings for this sole and express purpose.

A commencement is about to be made, under very auspicious circumstances, in the county of Waterford. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is now at Lismore, in that county.—Besides being one of the greatest landed proprietors in Ireland, the Duke of Devonshire is also a great lay impropriator. At his instance principally, as well as that of the gentlemen of Waterford, a meeting is convened by the High Sheriff, to be held at Lismore on Monday next. We regard this meeting as of extreme interest, not only as to the county of Waterford, but to the kingdom. It is, indeed, a most gratifying thing to find that this Nobleman, who has more to lose as a layman than, perhaps, any other individual of the country, has put himself prominently forward on such an occasion. It is not mere talk with his Grace of Devonshire. If a sacrifice be found necessary, the Duke will make that sacrifice for the sake of his country.

Tipperary, we have also high authority to state, well meet in the course of a week or two. This meeting will also be attended by all the nobility and gentry in the county.

It has been mentioned to us, but we do not vouch for the fact, that if his noble father's health would permit, it is the intention of Lord Milton to visit his estates in the county of Wicklow this autumn, and that one of his objects is to ascertain the sense of the county with regard to a commutation of tithes. We imagine that the sense is already ascertained. One of the best resident landlords in Ireland is Lord Powerscourt. His Lordship is also an ardent and steady advocate of the Church Establishment; but he knows, that while the revenues of the church are collected in the present way, that establishment can neither be popular nor efficient. His Lordship is therefore, a friend to commutation, and his name appears in the catalogue which is appended to the London Tavern resolutions. The members of the county are also friends to the measure. James Grattan is their hereditary advocate.

We take it for granted that the Duke of Leinster and Lord Cloncurry will head a requisition to the High Sheriff of Kildare for the same purpose. Their country expects this of them. Now is the time to act; and they will act as becomes the hereditary name of the one, and the well-tried character of the other.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAGNIFICENT LUTHERAN CHURCH AT AMSTERDAM, BY FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 18.

To-day, at noon one of the most dreadful fires broke out here that has happened in this city for many years. The new Lutheran church, on the north-east side of the Singel, is burnt down, together with some of the adjacent buildings. The church was observed to be on fire about half past one, and a little after two it was all in flames. The heat was so great, that all efforts to save the nearest houses were necessarily renounced. It was felt at the distance of two streets on the Torensluis, and opposite the church it was insupportable, notwithstanding the breadth of the Singel. The sight of the lofty cupola in flames was dreadful, but sublime. The copper which covered it, and which flew in large sheets through the air, coloured the flames with varying tints of blue and green, which were speedily mingled with the brighter flames of the ardent spirit, and the dark yellow smoke of the oil with which the adjacent warehouses were filled. It seems certain (at least this is the general report) that the fire commenced in the church itself, and not in one of the neighbouring

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

PROPRIETORS, by J. F. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

[illegible]GHTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[illegible]equested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[illegible]apers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY CO

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page of the Paper.)

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warehouses: but with respect to the real cause o the misfortune we have little more than conjectures. On account of the violence of the fire, and the fal ling sparks, the vessels nearest the Singel, over which a very strong east wind fortunately drove the thick smoke, had to remove to another place; it does not appear that any of them have received much damage. The fine church thus destroyed, and of which little will remain but the wall round it, which is 10 feet thick, was erected in the years 1678. 1681. chiefly by voluntary donations.

The fine dome was built on the model of that of St. Peter's at Rome, & as well as a semicircular building, adjoining covered with plates of copper, which were brought from Sweden duty free, by permisson of King Charles XI. On the platform of the adjoining back building there was a large cistern of rain water, to be used in case of fire. We do not know whether it has been of any service on this occasion.

Four o'Clock.—Four of the adj ining dwelling houses and magazines are burnt, and a fifth is in flames

SEPTEMBER 19.

The fire yesterday seems to have broken out in the loft where the plumbers had been at work, and so rapidly spread that the church was all in flames in half an hour, and soon communicated to the neighbouring houses and warehouses, some of which being full of spirits of wine, and other inflammable substances, added to the fury of the conflagration. The greatest praise is due to the firemen for their extraordinary exertions, and we are happy in not having heard of any accident of great consequence, only that one of the firemen received some severe bruises on the neck & hands, another on the hands only. The whole inside of the church is destroyed; the walls only remaining. Happily the books and papers were saved, as well as some valuable articles from the Consistorial Chamber. Six dwelling houses and nine warehouses are entirely, or nearly destroyed; some others are damaged, but not to any extent.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT CHIPPENHAM.

TWO MEN KILLED—THIRTY-ONE MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, WOUNDED!!

At the last Kington-Langley revel, which took place several weeks ago, some offence, it appears, was taken by a few individuals of Langley at the conduct of some young men of Chippenham; since which time a desire for revenge has been brooding, and during many Saturday night there have been slight skirmishes at Chippenham between a few of the parties. It was resolved, however, by the Langley people, that the grand attempt should be made on Saturday evening last—when a most barbarous and blood-thirsty conflict took place. For this purpose, it is supposed that 30 or 40 men must have assembled during the evening—many, it is conjectured, even hired for the occasion! At about nine o'clock a poor fellow fell down in a fit near the Bear Inn; several of the wretches here endeavoured to excite confusion, but no collision took place; they did not go far enough to provoke a quarrel—it was too early, perhaps, for their diabolical scheme. At about half-past ten, however, they commenced in an obscure part of the town, called Timber-street, where, armed with bludgeons, they spared neither men, women, nor children! but indiscriminately attacked all who came in their way. The cry of "Murder! murder!" called many from their beds, who, on coming out, and inquiring what was the matter, were immediately knocked down, beaten with sticks and trampled upon. This alarm becoming extended, and a larger number arriving, the assailants retreated to the lower part of the town. By this time Mr. Moore, of the Duke of Cumberland (the respectable High Constable), arrived with a view to appease the strife; but before he could well speak he was felled to the ground, most unmercifully beaten, and soon after carried home senseless; one eye was nearly knocked out, and his body dreadfully cut and bruised. He now lies in a very distressing state, though free from danger. His brother was also several times knocked down, but received no serious injury. Mr. Hull, saddler, was called from his bed by the horrid cries of murder! which now proceeded from all parts; and without waiting to put on his stockings or his hat, he hastened almost naked, to render, as he thought, a fellow-creature assistance: but poor, man, little did he expect to what he was doomed! Within an hour and a half after he went out, he was found near the Ivy-house in a most deplorable state, bleeding to death! scarcely an inch of his head free from cut or bruise. He was taken home, and expired within four hours. His remains were yesterday interred in the church-yard at Chippenham. Miss Wastefield, who keeps a ladies' boarding-school near the bridge, hearing a great noise, opened her bed-room window to ascertain the cause, when a large stone was immediately thrown at her, and she was knocked backwards.—Mr. Reynolds, a brazier, was carried home soon after twelve, bruised from head to foot. He was heard praying most piteously for his life. "Don't kill me, don't kill me, Mountjoy," he said, "and I'll give thee a guinea!" but no mercy was shewn him: he died on Tuesday evening. Unfortunately, he was insensible from the time he was wounded to the moment of his death, so that his deposition, which might have been important, could not be taken. The wife of Pound, the carrier, in Timber-street, where the fiends commenced the affray, hearing her husband knocked down at the door, ran out, and was instantly felled; and the blow, and her alarm for her husband, who was scarcely risen before he was beaten down again, has had such an effect on her (she being pregnant), that serious apprehensions are entertained for her life. Mr. Blanchard, the constable, was knocked down during the affray, and received a severe contusion on his head, and a blow on one of his eyes. James Ruby was cut in a shocking manner about the mouth and eyes; one eye is closed. In short, there are one-and-thirty men, women, and children, more or less wounded.

The Magistrates (Mr. Fuller, Mr. Joye, Mr. Grosett, and Mr. Coleman, with Messrs. Atherton and Gabriel, Solicitors of Calne) assembled at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, and had been sitting early and late at the White Hart Inn, up to last evening, when they adjourned until Friday. They have been indefatigable in their exertions to get at the perpetrators of the above horrid murders. Immense numbers of witnesses have been, and a great number more remain to be examined. Wm. Clare, Esq. our respected Coroner, arrived at Chippenham on Monday about noon, and immediately impannelled a Jury from the most respectable inhabitants of Chippenham and its neighbourhood, on the body of Mr. Hull; they have sat at the Town Hall until ten o'clock each night, and have not yet come to a conclusion; each witness undergoes the closest examination, and no pains or trouble are spared to sift the affair to the bottom. The same Jury will be sworn on the body of Mr. Reynolds.

The following persons are already in custody, and warrants have been issued against several others:—

Henry Knight and John Matthews, two respectable farmers of Langley; Wm. Bryant, George Thomas, John Thomas; Thomas Pierce; C. Elms, J Isaacs, James Langley; J Langley, J. Moody Wallop, Isaac Muston Benjamin Salter, Joseph Bayly, Wm. Tanner, William Batten, Philip Cole, John Woodman, John Adderell, and George Bayley, all of Langley. They all appeared careless of their situations when first taken into custody, but there was a visible alteration in their countenances after they heard of the death of poor Reynolds. The Governor of the new House of Correction, Devizes, is on the spot, rendering his assistance.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The following are the names of the Jury in the Inquest on the body of Mr. Joseph Hull, saddler:—

Wm. Gunry, Esq. Foreman:

John Figgins	C. S. Taylor
W. W. Foot	Wm. Cambridge
J. C. Grigg	Nicholas Poting, of Langley
Wm. Carpenter	John Sheppard, ditto
John Noyles	Thos. Little, of Biddlestone
Wm. Gale	Richard Alexander
Wm. Wilmot	John Provis,
Harry Goldney	Wm. Davis.

The first witness called was C. Horton, a brazier of Chippenham, who deposed that he was called out of his house about half-past eleven on Sunday night, in consequence of a riot; he saw a great number of people, & went with them; the Langley people were driving the Chippenham people back; at Mr. Bramble's, near the bridge, the latter made a stand, when stones were thrown at them; the Langley people had also large sticks; he saw the deceased, Mr. Hull, who was without shoes or stockings. The Langley people were about 30 in number, those of Chippenham about 50.

Among others who have been examined by the Coroner and the Magistrates, were

W. Blanchard, a constable, was called from his bed, and told that murder was committing—that James Milsome would be killed if he did not come. He immediately went out and demanded peace, when he received a violent blow in the eye that knocked him down. The deceased, Mr. Hull, led him to a waggon.

George Moore was on the bridge about 11 in the night, and was thrice knocked down by Thomas Pearse, of Langley.

Henry Guy, a watchman, when on his round about one o'clock, heard the cry of Murder three different times; he followed the sound, and found the deceased in a most dreadful state—bleeding and dying near the turnstile, alone; witness asked him several questions, but received no answer; he got assistance, and, with the surgeon, removed the deceased to his own house.

John Beak, of the Bear Inn:—On Saturday night, Henry Knight and John Mathews, of Langley, were at my house, with several others; they all left before 10 o'clock, previous to the man having the fit; at about 11, while I was assisting the man in the fit, Knight and others passed by; Knight said, "fit! bed—d, there's no fit," and then went in the direction of Timber-street. I went into my own house, and soon after heard the cry of murder in Timber-street. I went to see what was the matter, and found several wounded and bleeding; I received several blows myself, but do not know any of the rioters.

James Milsome, mason, was coming over the bridge during the row, and saw John Thomas, a carpenter of Langley, among the rioters; witness had not been there half a minute before he was knocked down; and when down he was violently beat with large sticks, and most brutally kicked; they were also throwing stones; when recovered a little he got over the bridge; the Chippenham party first drove the Langley party through the turnpike-gate towards Langley; the latter afterwards overpowered the Chippenham party, and continued driving them back until they came to Mr. Bramble's house. Here witness saw the deceased, who was not then injured. Witness joined the Chippenham party, and continued with them until they came to a corner which leads to Mr. Guy's farm, when he received a blow which felled him to the ground, and the rabble ran over him; he afterwards contrived to get up, and took shelter in a ditch with George Daunsell Some time after witness left the ditch, and went down the Newroad; at a little distance he heard some one most piteously groaning; he went up, and found James Reynolds (since dead) in a most deplorable state; witness took him to the Antelope, where the surgeon came. At two o'clock he heard that some one was bleeding to death near the turnstile; he went back, but the person was removed; he afterwards found that it was Mr. Hull. He knew among the mob John Thomas, George Thomas, [illegible]

Adam Milsome—I saw my brother knocked down, and endeavoured to take his part, when I was myself knocked down by a man with long stick. I afterwards heard a great noise near Mr. Bramble's; I went there and found the mob throwing stones; I saw William Bryant come down from the Little George public-house, where the mob came from; he gave me a violent blow with a large stick, on my face, which knocked me down; after I was down, three or four men beat me severely with their sticks, and then left me; in a few minutes John Thomas, of Langley, came to me; I begged that he would not hurt me; he said, in a cross manner—"Then walk home, or else you will get more of it." Mr. Hull passed just before I was knocked down.

John Higgins, labourer, was in the tap-room of the Bear Inn, on Saturday night until nine o'clock with George Mills and Wm. Jones. After we had taken the man that had the fit home, Wm. Bryant and Thomas Pierce came up, when Pierce said to Jones, "d—n your eyes, you are one of them," and immediately knocked him down. I begged that they would be quiet, when I saw H. Knight, W. Bryant, Thomas Pierce John Matthews, and James Tanner, jun. of Langley. I heard Thomas Pierce say—"d—n my eyes, I will kill some of them." I afterwards heard the cry of murder. I called Bankes, the constable, who immediately came; we went to the bridge, where we saw George Thomas beating James Milsome with a large stick; and when Adam Milsome went to assist his brother, we saw him also knocked down.—I saw Knight and Pierce pick up stones and throw them at the Chippenham people. I saw Mr. Hull at this time, who was not then hurt; he complained of the cold, when I offered him my hat. I was afterwards struck and knocked down by Charles Hayward, and when some one took me up, Hayward said he was sorry for it.

Thomas Sparring, apprentice to Mr. Bramble—While I was walking down the road from the Little George, four men overtook me, and one of them holding a stick in both his hands, with great force knocked me down.

Henry Bezant—I saw the deceased near the turnstile, and again by Miss Wastefield's; we spoke, and the deceased said, "he would stand 'em as long as he could;" he did not appear injured. I also saw and spoke to William Reynolds at the same time; neither of them had any thing in their hands. I saw Reynolds again at half past twelve, near the Antelope Inn, dreadfully beaten.

Wm. Colborne, surgeon, deposed that he was called between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning to go and see a person who was supposed to be bleeding to death on the road leading from Chippenham to bath; he went, & found on the ground, leaning against some rails, Mr. Joseph Hull of Chippenham, saddler; he was then cold and insensible; he was without a hat, and his head was covered with blood; witness conveyed him home, and upon inspecting his head, found three wounds, one on the fore-part, one on the right and the other on the left side; witness remained with him until six in the morning, when he expired; witness afterwards opened the head, and found other bruises—a fracture on the back part, extending to the basis of the skull; and on removal of the upper part of the cranium witness found a quantity of extravasated blood, which by its pressure on the brain, with the other injuries, in his opinion, caused the death of the deceased.

From present appearances, it is not unlikely that the Inquest will last during the week.

THE OBSERVER.

Sept. 22, 1823.

THE LATE MRS. DONATTY'S PROPERTY.

There is a poor woman now living in London, of the name of Mary Tomkins, who was half sister of the late Mrs. Donatty. This poor creature is in very distressed circumstances at the present moment. She has a husband who is a journeyman hairdresser; but who from the nature of his business can contribute very little indeed towards the support of his family, consequently this poor woman has an aged mother, who is upwards of ninety years old, and three children, one of whom is totally blind and not 2 years of age, almost entirely dependant upon her.

This Mary Tomkins was sister to the late Mrs. Donatty by the father, but not by the mother; but as the deseased Mrs. Donatty was born illegitimate, the said Mary Tomkins has no legal claim to the property upon the principle of consanguinity; and it appears to me, that in consequence of no one being found able to lay claim to the property upon this principle, the solicitor of the Treasury has put in his claim on behalf of the Crown

From the best information, it appears the Mrs. Donatty had a strong affection for this half sister of her's, and being conscious of the defect of her birth, she, about thirteen years ago, formed the resolution of executing a deed of gift of her property to the said Mary Tomkins, for which purpose she employed a gentleman of respectability in the profession of the name of Bartholomew, who has chambers in New Inn, in order that by the possession of such an instrument she, Mary Tomkins, might be able to lay claim to the property in the event of the decease of the said Mrs. Donatty.

This deed of gift being executed, it was given to the said Mrs. Tomkins by Mrs. Donatty, with a strong injunction on the part of the latter to the former, that on no account she should make an improper use of it, by pledging it or otherwise, in case of her (Tomkins's) distress. To this injunction the poor woman in no respect proved unfaithful: and it remained in her possession about ten years, when from the extreme penury of Tomkins, Mrs. Donatty became alarmed for the safety of the deed, which induced her to remind Tomkins of her former injunction.

This happened about three years ago, when poor Mary Tomkins felt so very much hurt at the suspicion her sister had expressed, that she very shortly after formed the fatal resolution of giving up the possession of the said deed: when sisted upon her taking it into her own keeping.

Mrs. Donatty expressed her entire satisfaction on seeing the said deed, which so clearly proved that her suspicions were entirely groundless; she also expressed her renewed confidence in her sister for this proof of her faithfulness, and so fully did she (Mrs. D) confide in her sister, that she even refused to take the deed out of her possession

Poor Mary Tomkins, however, in her simplicity and without calculating upon the probable consequences, would not consent to take it back with her, urging at the same time her wish that the mind of Mrs. Donatty might thus be at perfect rest upon the subject. Mrs. Donatty, seeing there was no alternative, took the said deed of gift and tied it up with her own miniature portrait, and deposited it in the presence of her sister Mary Tomkins in one of the pigeon holes of the secretary in the back parlour of her house in Robert-street, at the same time charging her sister to take particular notice where the deed was deposited, that in the event of the decease of her (Mrs. Donatty) she might be certain where to look for it.

After this unfortunate determination of Mary Tomkins, the same friendly intercourse was continued between them both as formerly, until within about six months of the atrocio[illegible] Mrs. D. when, on account of the [illegible] Tomkins not decreasing, and being i[illegible] becoming troublesome, she did not visit her [illegible] ter after that period; but she had, to the last of their intercourse an assurance from Mrs. Donatty of the safety of this important deed.

The room in which the deed was lodged, was always, it appears, kept locked; but after the murder the key was found in the lock of the door; and on the examination of the secretary the deed was not to be found, but the portrait lay upon the floor of the room. Nor has any one to this hour been able to account for the loss of it. May it not therefore be fairly presumed that the destruction of the said deed was one great object of the assassin? At present, however, I shall not give my ideas any further upon this part of the melancholy subject.

The above account is verified by the affidavit of Mary Tomkins herself; likewise by her mother, as to the most prominent parts of it Mr. Bartholemew also, as far as the preparation and execution of the said deed of gift, has proved the fact by his affidavit.

If this poor woman had the means of going into the Court of Equity, would she not be able to establish her claim? And while there exists an equitable claim on the part of any one, can it be said there is a complete forfeiture to the Crown? It is hoped Mr. Maule will consider the case of this poor woman.

The furniture of the late Mrs. Donatty was on Saturday sold on the premises in Robert-street, by the hammer of Mr. Orchard; and the crowd of persons was so great, that it was found necessary to hold the sale in the yard behind the house. The furniture was very old fashioned, and, owing to the peculiar habits of the deceased, had been but badly kept; yet it sold for good prices, and we noticed a portrait of the late Michael Donatty, which though damaged fetched 15 guineas. To forward the purposes of justice, marks of blood have been allowed to remain in the passage; but during the sale they were so completely covered as to be scarcely visible.

INCONVENIENCES OF THE MARRIAGE ACT.

We have hitherto been silent, but not inattentive, observers of the effect produced upon the community by the New Marriage Act. Complaints loud, general, and just, resound on every side, and reach us from every quarter. The formalities it imposes are of the most degrading character, and calculated to destroy that purity of sentiment, particularly in the female mind which imparts so much of grace, and almost of sanctity, to the connubial contract. A woman who now enters into the married state, is as publicly advertised as any commodity can well be that a man has to sell. Her intention could receive additional notoriety only by sending the parish beadle with his bell, to proclaim it in all streets, squares, and alleys. Our ancestors thought it a coarse and indefensible violation of decorum, when the Marriage Act of 1754 required the publication by banns of the names of the parties; but what would they say, could they now rise from their graves, and learn that oaths must be taken before common police magistrates by a young girl—that her name must be stuck outside the church door for three weeks, and that she must swear, not only for herself, but for her future husband? In all civilised nations, the matrimonial rites have been celebrated with a degree of mystery and shrinking delicacy, favourable to morals, because conservative of the natural modesty of the female sex. The ritual of our own Church ratifies this sentiment, and throws over the union of the sexes a veil of mystical solemnity. But this New Marriage Act strips it of all that is holy and decorous, by compelling the in-

Newmarket notice. We suppose the author or authors of the law will complete their work next Session, by incorporating with its actual provisions, a clause that may give effect to Sir Thomas More's wish in his Utopia, so that we shall hereafter take our wives, as we buy our horses after having carefully ascertained that they are sound in wind and limb.

And what has been the practical effect of this monstrous piece of legislation? That it has been evaded, wherever the wealth of the parties has enabled them to do so. We read, for example, in the Dublin Patriot, of Saturday last, the following statement:—"In the course of the pre[illegible] week, not fewer than twenty-three couple[illegible] of the better classes of society, the ladies att[illegible] ed by their brothers, mothers, or other friend[illegible] years, have arrived in Dublin, on matrimonia[illegible] sions One Minister only, received, o[illegible] last, a present of twenty guineas, a[illegible] presents of large amount, for uniting[illegible] The obnoxious provisions of th[illegible] not extending to Ireland, th[illegible] termed, until its repeal, 'i[illegible] And in a Morning Pape[illegible] marriage thus announ[illegible] green on Sunday [illegible] later, to Miss E[illegible]

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[redacted] expo-
[redacted] said to be
[redacted] the 1st inst.
[redacted] otherwise h ve
[redacted] ties."
[redacted] Besi es the para-
[redacted] to its violation of
[redacted] ecency, there are so
[redacted] osed, and so much addi-
[redacted] ed, that a man must have
[redacted] for certificates of births, and
[redacted] them, as well as inclination to
[redacted] fter all, for what has this turmoil
[redacted] For what has the whole community
[redacted] been subjected to this odious law—
[redacted] tic mass of revolting absurdities? For-
[redacted] to prevent now and then an indiscreet
union between some silly youth and some love-sick girl. To guard against the folly of one in ten thousand, tens of thousands of his Majesty's subjects are to be hemmed round with suspicious forms and degrading securities, in the performance of an act essential, not only to their happiness and interest, but to the happiness and interest of society. Why beset a path, trodden by such myriads of human beings, with difficulties and obstructions, because a few may enter it unworthily, or too soon? There is little danger of the evil intended to be checked, ever becoming a serious one. "When an old man," says Sir Peter Teazle, "marries a young wife, he deserves---no!---the sin carries the punishment along with it." The same may generally be said of very early marriages, contracted before the judgment is sufficiently matured to regulate a choice which so materially determines the after-colour of a man's life.

With the aristocratic object of one part of the New Marriage Act, we have no quarrel. Let noble blood run in a destined channel, under the most unrelenting vigilance of the law. Let titles and property speak, where the heart must be silent. But when we step beyond this circle of splendid barter, let us be as free to act as we are to choose. Until the next Session of Parliament, the country must continue to bear this lump of abortive legislation, but we are confident it will be tolerated no longer. There will then be one loud and general call for its repeal, and the call must be obeyed. A general law, which in its operation, partially presses upon a particular class, may be retained, upon principles of sound policy, in spite of individual complaints; but when a whole people cry out for relief, Parliament has nothing to do but to grant it.

Doubts having existed as to whether the affidavits required by this Act previous to the publication of banns, should be drawn on a stamped paper, application has been made to the Commissioners at Somerset House on the subject, and the answer is, that affidavits sworn before a Magistrate are exempted from the stamp duty; but marriage affidavits, sworn before a Clergyman, not being a Magistrate, must be drawn out upon a 2s. 6d. stamp.

A respectable-looking young man, accompanied by an interesting young woman (his intended bride), attended the other day before the Magistrates at Lambeth-street Police-office to make the affidavits, necessary under the late Act previous to their union. After the oath had been administered to the parties, two shillings were demanded for fees, but neither could muster this sum. They consequently left the office without the affidavit, and we were informed, that the young woman, who was possessed of some property, eloped with another man the same night, and that the disappointed swain attempted to commit self destruction.---The steam packets to Ireland have a great accession of male and female passengers going to the Sister country to be married, thus avoiding the trouble created in England by the new act.

The obstacles interposed by the New Marriage Act induce many who can spare time and money to resort to Scotland, where the facilities of uniting in matrimony are yet without impediment. No fewer than 12 couples were conveyed last week by the James Watt steam-packet, from the British to the Scottish metropolis, for the purpose of being there married-- Daily paper.

The practical evils of this abominable Act become every hour more glaring, and present themselves in innumerable forms. It is an unprecedented fact, that not a wedding (except one by license) took place in St. Martin's church, [redacted] We need only add, that St. Martin's parish contains about 70,000 souls! At the town of Wolverhampton, the names of certain of the most respectable and delicate individuals have been thus shamelessly posted on the doors- We have in this town a regular rabble collected at the doors of the churches, to read and ridicule, and interrupt all who are proceeding thither, either for purposes of business or devotion. To an aristocratical feeling for two or three noble families, we are indebted for and Act whose notorious tendency is to extinguish decency, morality, and every delicate emotion; and to promote licentiousness, perjury, immorality, and irreligion--- Birmingham Paper.

A curious instance of the absured effects of this act occurred a few days since in a neighbouring county. A widow, about 40 years of age, [redacted] ed as a witness, to swear, as required by [redacted] that the bride, her mother, had, to the [redacted] belief and knowledge, attained the [redacted] some years!--- Worcester Paper.

[redacted] nal proof were wanting of the [redacted] of the new marriage act, [redacted] t suffice :---In the parish [redacted] ewington, Surrey, on the [redacted] e Sunday immediately [redacted] mber, the banns of marriage between unw[redacted] published. On Sunday, [redacted] whole number announced on [redacted] Advantage is taken of the loose wording [redacted] act to fix the lists behind the door.

One of the provisions of this marriage-causing marriage-preventing act (says a Bristol paper) is evaded in a very effective manner at the church of St. James, in this city, where we observe the the names of the parties, and we suppose a reference to their residence, but certainly not "their houses," are affixed, it is true, to the church door, and also in a conspicuous part of the church but in both instances at such an altitude, and written in such a diminutive (we do not say illegible) characters, as to give very little greater chance of publicity than there would be were they pinned in the inside of the parson's sleeve.

On Sunday last the banns of marriage were put up between two couple of votaries to Hymen, in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Dover. This is the only solitary instance, since the passing of the delectable marriage act, out of a population of 10,000 souls in this parish; although, before the obnoxious clauses passed, there were ten or twelve couples every Sunday.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1822.

"Hail! wedded love!"
"And all that sort of thing!"
MILTON and MATHEWS.

Having mixed a good deal with those enjoying *Connubial bliss* as it is called, I cannot well understand the reasonableness of all this fuss about the lets and impediments occasioned by the *New Marriage Act*. Dr. Johnson, when over his cups, held matrimony to be an unnatural state, for, "said he," it requires, and often ineffectually, Sir, all the restrictions of law, superadded to all the force of public opinion, to keep a man and woman together." *Another* great moralist, *Mr. Peachum*, makes this sensible observation to his daughter (and what deserves more attention than a parent's admonition to his child?)—"Do you think your mother and I should have lived *comfortably so long together*, if ever we had been *married*"—But as now-a-days nothing can be done without "*benefit* of clergy"—*Le Diable se mêle de tout*—I shall pass over these considerations, and come at once to the out-cry raised against the provisions of the Act. Let us see how reasonable it is.

One complains of an increased difficulty in getting married—surely this is a strange thing to complain of as *a hardship*! a second objects to the *expense* of marrying—this is a *new* grievance indeed, was it ever otherwise? and a third is much scandalized at the necessity of making an *affidavit*—he who has such a violent antipathy to a *little swearing*, had better give up all thoughts of *matrimony*! "*John*," said a gentleman, how is your master?" "Got the gout, Sir, I believe."—"Does he *swear* much?" "No, Sir" "Then make yourself easy, Ill be ——— if he has got the *gout*."

These complaints then are idle; and the only real, just, and substantial objection to the Act is yet to come—it is that it makes the marriage noose, under any circumstances, like a patent coffin—ther's no *getting out*.

Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco, said *Dido*, but the *Learned Doctor*, though a married man, has exhibited no touch of this generous feeling for fellow-sufferers, so true it is, that "the next pleasure to that of getting out of a scrape, is to get others to share it." Were this not the case, it would be more difficult than the Act itself (and that is saying a bold thing) to account for its learned framer figuring away as the declared enemy of that convenient doctrine (as his party can testify) which permits a man to abandon *his first attachment*, and *change about*.

CŒLEBS.

LONDON-BRIDGE.—The London-bridge waterworks are pulling down on the Middlesex side, and the other works, on the Southwark side, are likewise to be removed. The Company is no more, they having disposed of their interest to the New River Company, who are actively employed in laying down pipes to serve the former Company's connexions. The whole of the houses on the Southwark side of the bridge, on the right-hand side of High-street, down to the [redacted] the new bridge should proceed. As it will be nearer to Southwark bridge by a considerable distance, it will face part of Fishmongers'-hall, according to the present arrangement, in which case that must come down, with the whole of the buildings contiguous to Fish-street-hill, so as nearly to form a straight line with Gracechurch-street. The road will be considerably lengthened to avoid the present hill, and the footway would be higher than the balustrades of the present bridge. The houses on the Middlesex side on Fish-street-hill will not be pulled down till the new bridge is completed, and the present bridge will remain till the completion of the new one. Two premiums are offered by the Committee for the best-approved plans: it is said the sums are 300l. and 200l.

BIGAMY.—Mrs. *Jane Brown*, quite a dressy lady, was yesterday brought up again for re-examination, charged by Mr. William Cowey with having married two husbands, being at the same time his lawful wife. She appeared at the office arrayed in pomp and fashion, in the very etiquette, attended by her solicitors; she wore one of the large black plumages, handsome black sarcenet gown and satin spencer, cheeks of the deepest crimson, and did not appear much [redacted] handkerchief, and was ac- [redacted] by a young lady, whose head was [redacted] complete wreath of roses, interwoven in white [redacted] atin. Mr. Cowey was here sworn, and stated that he married the accused in the year 1797, at Gillingham church, near Chatham. Her father was present at the marriage; witness had never been divorced, and is quite certain as to Mrs. Brown being the person. he has been informed at the India house, that during the time he was at sea, she had married a man named Sherman, who had died; she had administered to his effects as his widow; she also said Cowey had been dead five years; and he knew Shearman, who was formerly a lodger of theirs. "The accused is now living at 65 Blackwall, near the Dockgate. Shearman and she had passed as brother and sister until my absence, when they married. When I returned from sea, I went to Blackwall; they both armed themselves, and drove me from the house (their weapons were poker and tongs). I went to the Rising Sun opposite; she came to me and produced the certificate of marriage, and said Shearman was my master. She has since married a person named Brown, with whom she is now living."

Magistrate.—Have you the certificate of her marriage to either?

Cowey said no. He had been in confinement ever since, and had had no opportunity to procure them.

The solicitors for Mrs. Brown here turned the tables on Cowey, and charged him with bigamy, which they substantiated. The solicitors admitted she was married to both parties, and produced certificates thereof, which took place at St. Mary Bow, with Shearman, the 13th day of November 1815, and to Brown on the 31st May 1822. She discovered in 1815, after living with Cowey 15 years, that he was married to a woman previous to marrying her; and here the certificate of his marriage was produced, as having taken place at Anderstoke, near Gosport, in 1795; she upbraided him with it, and in consequence they parted, it strongly appears, to meet no more.

In support of these accusations, the solicitors called Elizabeth Suelling, who keeps a shop in Gosport; she knows Cowey, he was married about 27 years ago to Catherine Ayres; the wedding was kept at her house; witness was bride's maid; they lodged at her house some time since then, he had called at her house once; she had also seen Catherine Ayres once, which was about 12 years ago; she crossed with her to Portsea; she told witness Mr. Cowey was married again, and she should follow the same example.

The Magistrate here addressed Mr. Cowey, and told him to be very guarded in his observations, so as not to criminate himself.

The solicitors then called the ex-police officer Hope, from Shadwell, who stated that about three years ago Mrs. Brown applied there for a warrant, which was granted, on the same subject, but Mr. Cowey had made off with every article except his betrothed damsel.

Capt. Holden was then called, and stated he was at sea with Cowey in the years 1794, 95; & 96; he had a woman with him, who took his name and went as his wife.

The Magistrate said, under the circumstances of the case, and proof of Mr. Cowey having married a woman previous to marrying her (Mrs. Brown), it was he that had committed bigamy, and not the lady; he therefore felt it his duty to discharge the female, whose courteous disposition and amiable qualifications had won for her such a bountiful supply of husbands, according to Mr. Cowey's statement, and regretted Mr. Cowey had placed himself in so delicate a situation. He therefore discharged the female, and fully committed Cowey to Maidstone Gaol for trial; the offence having been committed in Kent.

The Solicitors intimated their wish to produce the first wife of Cowey, which they thought they could do on the trial.

OLD BAILEY.—SATURDAY 21ST SEPT. 1822.

HORSE CHAUNTING.

G. Barber, a person of dashing appearance, and W. Goddard, who was described as being his servant, were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the Rev. Wm. Lee, in the sale of two horses. The facts of the case were as follow:—An advertisement appeared in one of the papers, announcing for sale two horses, which were described as possessing the most complete qualifications for any and every use, and as the property of an officer in the army, who was going aboard, with a reference to a stable in Whitefriars, where they were kept. The Rev. Mr. Lee, upon seeing this advertisement, repaired to the place mentioned, where he saw Goddard, who represented himself as the groom of the other prisoner, Barber, whom he described as being a Captain in the Enniskillen Dragoons. The groom gave a dazzling description of the horses, and of their distinguished feats when out with Lord Middleton's hounds, and seemed to have a most affectionate attachment to them, and feelingly lamented that his master was about to part with them as they were a rare acquisition to any man. While this conversation was passing between the groom and Rev. Mr. Lee, the soi disant Capt. Barber entered the stable, and reiterated all the excellent qualities of the horses, and in consequence of an observation respecting a mark on the knee of one of them, talked loudly of his honor as an officer and a gentlemen, and immediately silenced Mr. Lee's scruples, by offering a warrantry in writing. The price of one hundred guineas was immediately agreed upon, and a deposit of 5l. was at once paid by the Rev. Mr. Lee, who promised to call the next day to complete the payment. He accordingly fulfilled his promise, and retired with the Captain to a neighbouring coffee-house to pay the balance, when the Captain spoke so highly of the honesty and qualifications of his groom, that the Rev. Mr. Lee, supposing he would have as great a bargain in the groom as the horses, agreed to take him into his service, as the Captain professed to have no farther occasion for the valuable services of such a servant, now that he disposed of the horses; and the groom went away, as it were, to change his stable dress, to accompany Mr. Lee home with the horses. Being gone some time, Capt. Barber, said he would go and hasten his return; but the Rev. Mr. Lee, after waiting in vain for either the Captain or groom, went to the stable in search of them, when he found the door fastened, but the horses waiting outside, under the care of a third person, whom he had never seen before. Judging that something wrong had taken place, he hastened to stop the payment of the cheque on Coutt's bank he had just before given Barber, but he was too late, for the parties, who had been more on the alert, had received cash for the cheque. The horses, it appeared, were not worth 15l.

The prisoners were found Guilty; but a question was reserved for the 12 Judges upon the construction of the fraud.

THIRTY-SECOND
Madras Govt. Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,
THURSDAY, 27TH FEB. 1823.

No. 3005 Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
Nos. 4269 Prize of 3,000 Rupees.
No. 4390 Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 2582 Prize of 500 Rupees.
Nos. 65 3641 2994 3218 1745 Prizes of 150 Rupees each.
No. 311 3014 3662 4349 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Prizes of 80 *Rupees each*

20	39	51	74	139	240	248	265	302	333
331	353	402	418	488	513	521	599	652	675
683	736	786	817	920	974	993	1019	1052	1053
1104	1170	1188	1273	1289	1305	1306	1316	1373	1422
1471	1521	1535	1591	1597	1637	1651	1674	1689	1699
1801	1824	1838	1871	1887	1921	1934	1942	1949	1962
2004	2053	2065	2089	2101	2136	2147	2214	2341	2361
2410	2411	2428	2429	2453	2474	2476	2484	2617	2644
2668	2705	2707	2708	2730	2741	2748	2757	2768	2776
2829	2837	2956	2963	3003	3033	3048	3052	3094	3099
3169	3180	3213	3247	3290	3291	3392	3406	3411	3453
3444	3447	3467	3556	3559	3607	3632	3665	3743	3763
3847	3859	3877	3944	3946	3948	3967	4030	4046	4048
4081	4115	4122	4141	4157	4204	4219	4280	4320	4364
4422	4461	4471	4473	4480	4563	4573	4584	4649	4680
4696	4701	4747	4766	4768	4806	4814	4855	4863	4869
4870	4880	4947	4948	4953	4964.				

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.
SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH 1823,

No. 4228 Prize of 3,000 Rupees.
No. 3901 1330 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
No. 2600 Prize of 300 Rupees.
No. 1349 694 Prizes of 150 Rupees each.
No. 4769 2938 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Prizes of 80 *Rupees each.*

3	22	113	116	190	197	207	229	253	363
439	551	560	682	738	753	776	784	795	832
939	943	965	967	979	1043	1123	1137	1152	1158
1174	1189	1211	1215	1232	1234	1267	1302	1351	1366
1383	1413	1451	1452	1516	1550	1595	1609	1611	1630
1655	1682	1739	1750	1763	1775	1785	1841	1971	1980
1985	1988	2006	2015	2021	2061	2086	2091	2099	2119
2134	2137	2182	2195	2231	2331	2335	2349	2377	2423
2438	2515	2538	2549	2551	2683	2699	2735	2753	2894
2903	2930	2964	2965	2985	2992	2998	3001	3032	3090
3112	3129	3137	3187	3190	3206	3272	3281	3284	3317
3318	3322	3325	3326	3331	3342	3382	3451	3460	3468
3469	3484	3486	3499	3505	3530	3613	3653	3678	3759
3765	3781	3792	3797	3799	3810	3830	3882	3884	3952
3996	3997	4001	4008	4038	4054	4088	4132	4137	4152
4178	4188	4199	4285	4343	4372	4376	4380	4394	4415
4417	4426	4487	4514	4540	4594	4607	4700	4703	[redacted]
4754	4793	4802	4825	4850	4896	4932	4938	4975.	

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.
TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH 1823.

No. 4678 Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 3623 4281 4831 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 3203 2663 2845 3175 4110 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.
Nos. 2503 2655 4418 3803 1963 Prizes of 150 Rupees each.
No. 1388 1683 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Prizes of 80 *Rupees each.*

56	64	78	121	124	148	163	194	186	200
242	277	285	367	384	412	435	451	456	467
480	493	506	512	523	537	528	630	632	636
671	681	689	764	794	818	828	898	901	932
938	942	945	1004	1009	1059	1067	1081	1092	1100
1136	1173	1205	1236	1288	1339	1364	1365	1380	1386
1398	1433	1456	1487	1505	1545	1619	1636	1643	1740
1825	1908	1930	1935	1946	1953	1974	1976	1983	2081
2113	2174	2215	2322	2348	2362	2385	2430	2450	2464
2583	2588	2592	2611	2633	2672	2692	2718	2722	2724
2728	2779	2823	2861	2898	2911	2926	2945	2946	2981
3027	3029	3058	3061	3082	3096	3105	3127	3140	3252
3378	3414	3454	3461	3466	3503	3517	3520	3548	3576
3580	3614	3654	3703	3753	3767	3768	3769	3856	3880
3965	4011	4028	4051	4101	4128	4135	4136	4146	4164
4212	4271	4328	4377	4383	4400	4407	4427	4485	4490
4520	4527	4548	4558	4609	4630	4650	4685	4730	4755
4757	4840	4861	4876	4977.					

TWENTY-EIGHTH
LOTTERY,
For the Improdement
OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA.

TWELFTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING,
Saturday, February 22. 1823

PRIZES.

No. 326, Prize of 100,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 1743, Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 597, 3894, 4055, 4314, Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 74, 536, 2140, 2634, 2655, 4175 5723, Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 118, 2110, 2677, 3164, 5255, Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

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